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PERSONAL NOTES.

AMERICA.

Michigan.—In the University of Michigan Professor Frederick M. Taylor has charge of Professor Adams's work during the current half-year. Professor Taylor was born at Northville, Mich., and studied at the Northwestern University, where he took his degree of A. B. in 1876, and his Master's degree in 1879. In the same year he was appointed Professor of History and Politics at Albion College, Michigan. On leave of absence he studied at Johns Hopkins during a part of 1884, and devoting a part of each week to study at the University of Michigan during 1887-88 he secured the degree of Ph.D. from that institution in 1888. His thesis on "The Ethical Genesis of the State" will be printed this winter.

AUSTRIA.

Vienna.—In Lorenz von Stein, one of the most acute, prolific, and learned teachers and writers in political economy has gone to his rest. Not that he was the founder of a school which to-day counts its adherents by the score, for this can in nowise be said of him. But a host of fructifying and fertile suggestions in all fields of economic science has been the result of his labors.

He was born on the 15th of November, 1815, at Eckenforde, in Schleswig. His early education was at the military school and the gymnasium at Flensburg, whence he went in 1835, to the University of Kiel, and later to Jena, where he devoted himself mainly to philosophical and legal

studies. After completing his legal studies he went, in 1839, to Copenhagen, where he obtained a position in the Government office for Schleswig-Holstein. But further scientific work drew him to the university again, and at Berlin he took the degree of Doctor of Laws. For some time after this he resided in Paris, where he continued his studies in legal history, and began especially to take an interest in the socialistic ideas and agitation of that time. In the year 1846 he was called as extraordinary professor to the University of Kiel. He took an active part in the political life of the duchy, and when, in 1850, the supremacy of Denmark in the duchies was fully established, Stein, with eight other professors of the University of Kiel, was repaid for his energetic and determined stand in favor of the independence of the duchies by the loss of their positions. In 1855 Stein received a call as Professor of Political Economy to the University of Vienna, and here he labored uninterruptedly and untiringly with brilliant success, until his retirement from active work in 1888. He died on the 23d of September, 1890, at his country seat at Weidlingau, near Vienna.

Stein's writings are remarkable for their acute, suggestive thought and brilliant style. His two chief works, his *Geschichte des Sozialismus und Kommunismus Frankreichs* and his *Finanzwissenschaft*, will always remain notable works in the field of special investigation. For his history of French socialism Stein had made studies, when still quite a young scholar, among the leading men of the movement itself. His work is to-day one of the best that we have on socialism, and the more recent historians have contented themselves usually in simply copying Stein.

Among the brilliant qualities of Stein's works one should not forget their weak points. Stein is a blind adherent of Hegelian dialectics. He is apt, in the consideration of an historical epoch, to pass by the actual course of events, and to consider certain ideas as characteristic of the epoch. He then designates, with much

plausibility, yet often in a very questionable manner, the different steps of the historical development as the development of certain ideas, even when he is obliged to resort to the boldest hypotheses in order to justify such a historical conception. In addition, we must note a further failing, and that is that he is not always careful and reliable in the citation of facts and figures.

These are, however, but slight objections, that do not detract from the great services rendered by this keen thinker, whose far-seeing eye enabled him to predict fifty years ago the era of monarchical social reform. In addition to his literary and professorial interests, Stein took an active part in commercial life, and participated in railroad and other stock ventures. Fortune did not always smile on him here, and it was the irony of fate that the theoretical master of finance was forced to go into bankruptcy. Among his other qualities, one that rendered him especially popular in Austria was his oratorical power, which never failed to thrill his auditors at the University of Vienna with enthusiasm. The extent and variety of his literary activity can be gathered from the long list of his writings.

KARL DIEHL.

Halle, Germany.

LIST OF STEIN'S WRITINGS.

Die Geschichte des dänischen Civilprozesses und das heutige Verfahren. Kiel, 1841.

Der Sozialismus und Kommunismus des heutigen Frankreichs. Ein Beitrag zur Zeitgeschichte. Leipzig, 1842; 2d ed., 2 vols., Leipzig, 1847.

Die Munizipalverfassung Frankreichs. Leipzig, 1843.

Geschichte des französischen Strafrechts und Prozesses. (In Warnkönig und Stein's französische Staats- und Rechtsgeschichte. Basel, 1846.)

Die sozialistischen und kommunistischen Bewegungen seit der dritten französischen Revolution. Anhang zum Sozialismus und Kommunismus. Paris, 1848.

Einleitung in das ständische Recht der Herzogtümer Schleswig und Holstein. Kiel, 1847.

Denkschrift über die Zollverhältnisse der Herzogtümer Schleswig und Holstein. (Aus der Zeitschrift für deutsche Statistik, 1848, Hefte 2-4.)

La Question du Schleswig-Holstein. Paris, 1848.

Geschichte der sozialen Bewegung in Frankreich von 1789 bis auf unseren Tagen. 3 vols. Leipzig, 1850. Vol. I. Der Begriff der Gesellschaft, und die soziale Geschichte von französischen Revolution bis zum Jahre 1830. Vol. II. Die industrielle Gesellschaft, der Sozialismus und Kommunismus Frankreichs von 1830-48. Vol. III. Das Königtum, die Republik und die Souverainetät der französischen Gesellschaft seit der Februar Revolution, 1848. A second edition in 1855.

Die Lebensaufgabe der Hausfrau. 1st ed. (anon.) 1851; 2d ed. 1853; 3d ed. 1890.

Rechtliches Gutachten über die Fortdauer der Schleswig-Holsteinischen Staatspapiere. Grünau, 1852.

System der Staatswissenschaft. 2 vols. Stuttgart, 1856. Vol. I. System der Statistik Populationistik und der Volkswirtschaftslehre. Vol. II. Die Gesellschaftslehre.

Die Grundlagen und Aufgaben des künftigen Friedens. Wien, 1856.

Die neue Gestaltung des Geld-und Kreditwesens in Oesterreich. Wien, 1856.

Oesterreich und das Reich. Wien, 1856.

Lehrbuch der Volkswirtschaft. Zum Gebrauch für Vorlesungen und zum Selbststudium. Leipzig, 1860. 2d ed. 1879; 3d ed. 1875; 4th ed. 1878; 5th ed. 1885-86.

Studien über das stehende Heer. 1860.

Die Verwaltungslehre. Parts I.-VII. Stuttgart, 1865-68. Part I. Die Lehre der vollziehende Gewalt, 2d ed. 1869. Part II. Die Lehre von der inneren Verwaltung. Division 1. Das Bevölkerungswesen und sein Verwaltungsrecht. Part III., Die innere verwaltung. (2) Das öffentliche Gesundheitswesen. 2d ed. 1882. Part IV. Die innere Verwaltung. (3) Das Polezeirecht. Part V. Division 2. Das Bildungswesen. (1) Das Bildungswesen der alten Welt. (2) Das Bildungswesen im Mittelalter. (3) Die Zeit bis zum 19ten Jahrhundert, 1883-84. Part VI. Die innere Verwaltung. Die allgemeine Bildungswesen, Section 2. Bildung und die Presse. Part VII. Die innere Verwaltung, Division 3. Die wirtschaftliche Verwaltung (Volkswirtschaftspflege) Die Entwährung, Grundentlastung, Ablösung, Gemeinheitsteilung, Enteignung und Staatsnothrecht.

Handbuch der Verwaltungslehre und des Verwaltungsrechts. Stuttgart, 1870; 2d ed. 1876; 3d ed. 1887.

Die Lehre vom Heerwesen. Als Theil der Staatswissenschaft. Stuttgart, 1871.

Zur Eisenbahnrechtsbildung. Wien, 1871.

Alpenrosen. Gedichte. Stuttgart, 1873.

Die Frau auf dem Gebiete der Nationalökonomie. Stuttgart, 1875; 2d ed. 1876; 3d ed. 1886.

Gegenwart und Zukunft der Rechts- und Staatswissenschaft Deutschlands. Stuttgart, 1876.

Lehrfreiheit, Wissenschaft, und Collegiengeld. Wien, 1875.

Der Wucher und sein Recht. Wien, 1880.

Die staatswissenschaftliche und die landwirthschaftliche Bildung. Berlin, 1880.

Die Frau auf dem sozialen Gebiete. Stuttgart, 1880.

Die drei grossen Fragen des Grundbesitzes: die irische, Die kontinentale, und die transatlantische. Stuttgart, 1881.

Bauerngut und Hufenrecht. Ein Gutachten. 1882.

Die Landwirthschaft in der Verwaltung, und das Prinzip der Rechtsbildung des Grundbesitzes. Drei Vorträge. Wien, 1883.

Stein was also editor of the following journals:

Centralblatt für Eisenbahnen und Dampfschiffahrt. Wien, 1861-87.

Zeitschrift für Eisenbahnen und Dampfschiffahrt der oesterreich-ungarischen Monarchie. 1888-90.

He was the author of the article "Polezei und Verwaltungsrecht," in v. Stengel's Wörterbuch des deutschen Verwaltungsrechts; and a contributor to the following periodicals: Finanzarchiv, Annalen des deutschen Reiches, Zeitschrift für die gesammte Staatswissenschaft, Leonhard's Congress, Unsere Zeit, Nord und Süd, Allgemeine Zeitung (formerly in Augsburg, now in Munich).

ENGLAND.

Oxford.—James Edwin Thorold Rogers, Professor of Political Economy at the University of Oxford, died on the 13th of October, 1890. Born in 1823, he received his early education at Southampton and King's College, London. Subsequently entering Magdalen Hall, Oxford (now Hertford College), he won the distinguished success of a first class in the final examination in *Literæ Humaniores*, and took his degree in 1846. For some time it seemed likely that he would become actively engaged in the High Church movement; he took orders, and contributed an

article to Orby Shipley's *Church and the World*. But his attention was attracted to economics by his friendship with Cobden, and in 1862 he was elected to the professorship of Political Economy at Oxford. In 1866 appeared the first two volumes of his monumental *History of Agriculture and Prices in England*, covering the period 1249-1400; and in 1868 his *Manual of Political Economy* for schools. Owing to a certain soreness of feeling arising from university politics, Convocation, which had then the right of renewing the appointment from time to time, refused in 1868 to re-elect him to the professorship. From this time forward Mr. Rogers devoted his energies in a great measure to current politics. He gave up his clerical status, and, in 1874, stood as a candidate for Parliament at Scarborough. He did not, however, succeed in securing his election till 1880, when he was chosen at Southwark in the Liberal interest; and he lost his seat in 1886. For many years, however, he held the almost nominal Tooke Professorship of Economic Science at King's College. He wrote *Cobden and Public Opinion* in 1873; edited the *Protests of the Lords* in 1875, the *Speeches of John Bright*, and Gascoigne's *Liber Veritatum*; and in addition wrote a number of smaller popular works, of which perhaps the best is the *British Citizen*, 1885. In 1882 appeared the third and fourth volumes of his *History of Agriculture* for the period 1401-1583; and in 1885 he produced a popular account of his conclusions under the title *Six Centuries of Work and Wages*. Losing his seat in Parliament in 1886 he turned with fresh zeal to his researches, and was able to issue in 1887 the fifth and sixth volumes of his history (1584-1702), and the *First Nine Years of the Bank of England*. Finally, in 1888, he was re-elected to the Oxford professorship, and his *Economic Interpretation of History* may be regarded as his manifesto on resuming his old position.

GERMANY.

Bonn.—Professor H. Dietzel, who succeeds the late Professor Nasse at the University of Bonn, was born in 1857 at Leipzig. He studied jurisprudence at Heidelberg and Berlin, taking his degree of Doctor of Laws at Göttingen in 1879, and that of Doctor of Philosophy at Berlin in 1882. He was on the point of becoming a privat-docent in Berlin, when he received, in 1884, a call as extraordinary professor at Dorpat. Assuming his duties in 1885, he was made ordinary professor in 1887. Called in 1890 to Bonn, he began his work there with the current semester. The list of his writings is as follows:

Ueber das Verhältniss der Volkswirtschaftslehre zur Sozialwirthschaftslehre. Inaugural Dissertation, Berlin, 1882.

Der Ausgangspunkt der Sozialwirthschaftslehre und ihr Grundbegriff (Zeitschrift f. d. ges. Staatswissenschaft, 1883).

Beiträge zur Methodik (Conrad's Jahrbuch, Neue Folge, Bd. ix.).

Ueber Wesen und Bedeutung des Teilbaus in Italien (Zeitschrift f. d. ges. Staatswissenschaft, 1884, 1885).

Karl Rodbertus. Bd. I. Jena, 1886. Bd. II. Jena, 1888.

Further reviews: Menger, Methode der Socialwissenschaften, in Conrad's Jahrbuch. N. F., viii. 107, 353; Schmoller, Zur Litteraturgeschichte der Staats- und Sozialwissenschaften, in Göttinger Gelehrten Anzeigen, 1889, pp. 721-741. And also, shorter essays: Papierrubel oder Silberrubel? in Baltische Monatschrift, 1888, pp. 306-331; Sozialpolitik des Fürsten Bismarck, in Nordische Rundschau, 1887, pp. 329-357; Die klassische Werththeorie und die Theorie vom Grenznutzen, in Conrad's Jahrbuch. N. F. xx. pp. 561-607.

Heidelberg.—At the University of Heidelberg the degree of Doctor of Philosophy has been conferred on Mr. Edward Luther Stevenson. Mr. Stevenson graduated at Franklin College, Indiana, with the degree of A. B., in 1881. Having studied from 1887-88 at Johns Hopkins University, and from 1888-90 at Heidelberg, he secured the Ph.D. degree on August 4, 1890. His major subject was History, his minors, Prussian History and Political Economy; and the title of his dissertation, *Ueber den Einfluss der amerikanischen Ideen auf den Gang der französischen Revolution.*

SWITZERLAND.

Geneva.—Professor Louis Waurin, lately appointed ordinary Professor of Sociology and allied subjects at the University of Geneva, was at the time of his appointment extraordinary professor in the same institution. He was born at Geneva in 1846, and after completing his studies in his own country, went to Paris, where he graduated at the Sorbonne. He then spent two years in the United States. He has obtained two prizes offered by the Academy of Moral and Political Science of the French Institute, one of them being for the subject, "A Critical Study of the Doctrines Known Under the Name of Sociology." Besides occasional pamphlets, Professor Waurin has published *l'État et l'École*, a part of the other prize essay alluded to above, and in 1889 *Le Contribuable, ou comment défendre sa Bourse*—Paris, Alcan—a work in which economics and politics are mingled, and which was the subject of much praise and bitter criticism. Professor Waurin is a prominent contributor to the *Revue d'Economie politique*.